

TARASOV, A.; SHMEL'KOV, A.

Third International Geophysical Year. Grazhd. av. 14 no.3:6-7

Mr '57.

(MLBA 10:6)

(Auroras)

(Aeronautics in meteorology)

29303

S/084/61/000/011/001/001
D036/D114

6,1140

AUTHORS: Maksimov, M., Airport Chief (see Association); Shul'gin, M.,
Ground Services Engineer; Shmel'kov, A., Scientific Worker

TITLE: The fog recedes...

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, no. 11, 1961, 19

TEXT: The authors discuss experience gained at the Alma-Atinskiy aeroport (Alma-Ata Airport) in the dispersal of supercooled fogs by dry ice. Supercooled fogs appear at the Alma-Ata Airport, which is situated close to the foothills of the Zailiyskiy Alatau Range, from December to February, normally arising before dawn and lasting for several hours or even the entire day. They appear more frequently in some years than others. The first attempts to disperse these fogs with dry ice at the Alma-Ata Airport were made in 1953, when carbon dioxide in a liquid state was put into canvas bags, where it solidified. Then it was dropped from a Li-2 (Li-2) sounding aircraft. Although the experiments were successful, the method was discarded due to difficulties in the preparation, storing and spraying of the dry ice. After this, the "Metel'-55" airborne carbon dioxide unit, developed by the Gosu-

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The fog recedes ...

darstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Grazhdanskogo vozdušnogo flota (State Scientific Research Institute of the Civil Air Fleet [GosNII GVF]), was introduced at the airport. The unit worked on liquid carbon dioxide and was used at the airport until 1960, when it was replaced by an improved model, the "Metel'-59", which is still being used. It was found that with the "Metel'" units often a single spraying was sufficient to obtain a window until the fog was evaporated naturally by the Sun, as most of the supercooled fogs at the airport arise either during a dead calm or a very gentle wind of about one meter per second. Despite the effectiveness of the airborne units, it was found difficult to organize constant operational preparedness of the aircraft, equipment and the crew. In recent years, ground equipment, also developed by the GosNII GVF, was therefore used at the same time as the airborne units. Stationary units placed at the near approaches to the airfield proved unsatisfactory: the units could not be switched from one place to another in case of wind changes, and it was difficult to attend four or five widely separated units. In 1961, experiments with compact mobile units were therefore started. These units dispersed the fog while moving at 15-30 km/hr along roads bordering the airfield at a distance of

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0036/D114

The fog recedes ...

1 to 2 kilometers from the runway, as well as along the taxiways. On one January day, a single mobile unit working for about one hour dispersed a homogeneous fog, which had covered the entire airport and the surrounding area and in which the visibility was 50 to 100 m. One 25-kg container of liquid carbon dioxide was used up in the process. Discussing the advantages and disadvantages of airborne and ground units, the authors point out that airborne units can be used to disperse clouds as well as fogs, but their application is more complicated and costly. The ground units are more effective against ground fogs, and can be used if there are suitable roads near the airport; it is stressed that they are practical, simple, reliable and economical and are the only real means of combatting winter fogs if there is no sounding aircraft available. On the basis of the experience gained at the airport, the following recommendations are made: (a) carbon dioxide units should be used as widely as possible to combat supercooled and warm fogs and thus improve the regularity of flights; (b) carbon dioxide units can be used only to disperse innermass clouds and fogs at temperatures of -5°C , and below; they should therefore be used at airfields where the anticyclonic type of weather prevails in the cold season, i.e. the eastern part of the European territory of the USSR, Kazakhstan, and Siberia; (c) as ground fogs

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E036/D114

The fog recedes ...

cause the greatest disruption of the regularity of flights in these regions,
simple and economical mobile ground carbon dioxide units should be used
there.

ASSOCIATION: Alma-Atinskiy aeroport (Alma-Ata Airport) (Maksimov, M. and
Shul'gin, M.); GosNII GVF (Shmel'kov, A.)

X

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✓PT3 -57 (URTZ-57) liquid ...

S/169/62/000/011/054/077
D228/D307

30 mm in size. The particle density constitutes 0.5-0.7 g/cm³. At dosages of about 2500 g/min the particle sizes grow to 50 mm. The plant is supplied with power directly from the grid aboard the aircraft. The intake is about 500 w. The direction and operational control of the plant are accomplished remotely from the crew cabin and require no special operator.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SHMEL'KOV, A., inzh.

Under guided conditions. Grazhd. av. 22 no.6:20-21 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

ACC NR: AR6033794

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/007/E111/E111

AUTHOR: Mishin, D. D.; Shmel'kov, A. P.

TITLE: Effect of thickness on the coercive force of thin nickel films

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 7E837

REF SOURCE: Uch. zap. Ural'skogo un-ta. Ser. fiz., vyp. 1, 1965, 101-102

TOPIC TAGS: nickel film, metal film, magnetic coercive force, magnetic moment, electron spin, coercive force, vacuum depositions

ABSTRACT: Nickel films were obtained by vacuum deposition (10^{-4} mm Hg). In order to increase internal stresses in the film, the spraying was made on a cold glass backing at the highest possible rate of 0.5—4 m/sec, depending on the thickness. Before the coercive force H_c was measured, the film was magnetized in an electromagnet in a field of 10,000-erg intensity with a field thickness of $\sim 700 \text{ \AA}$, H_c is at a maximum. When the thickness is increased or decreased, H_c decreases. At thicknesses of 2000 \AA , the dependence of H_c on the thickness of the film becomes negligible. With thicknesses below 700 \AA , the decrease of H_c

Card 1/2

L 02358-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AR6028435

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/005/1029/1029

AUTHOR: Mishin, D. D.; Shmel'kov, A. P.

TITLE: Effect of depth on the coercive force of thin nickel films

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 5I194

REF SOURCE: Uch. zap. Ural'skogo un-ta. Ser. fiz. vyp. 1, 1965, 101-102

TOPIC TAGS: nickel film, thin nickel film, thin magnetic film

ABSTRACT: Nickel films were deposited in a vacuum of 10^{-4} mm Hg from an alundum crucible with a W-heater. To increase the internal stresses in films, the spraying was done on a cold glass pad at maximum speed. The spraying time was 0.5—4 m sec, depending on the thickness. Prior to measuring the coercive force (H_c), the film was magnetized with an electromagnet in a field of 10000 erg. At a depth of about 700 Å, H_c is maximal; above or below this depth, H_c decreases. At a depth of about 2000 Å, the dependence of H_c on film depth becomes insignificant. At 700 Å, the decrease in H_c is explained by thermal fluctuations in the intensity of magnetization and incoherence in the rotation of magnetic spin moments. V. Olenicheva. [Translation of abstract].

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 20/ UDC: 669.24:539.216.2:538.114

ACC NR: AR6033794

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/007/E111/E111

AUTHOR: Mishin, D. D.; Shmel'kov, A. P.

TITLE: Effect of thickness on the coercive force of thin nickel films

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 7E837

REF SOURCE: Uch. zap. Ural'skogo un-ta. Ser. fiz., vyp. 1, 1965, 101-102

TOPIC TAGS: nickel film, metal film, magnetic coercive force, magnetic moment, electron spin, coercive force, vacuum deposition

ABSTRACT: Nickel films were obtained by vacuum deposition (10^{-4} mm Hg). In order to increase internal stresses in the film, the spraying was made on a cold glass backing at the highest possible rate of 0.5--4 m/sec, depending on the thickness. Before the coercive force H_c was measured, the film was magnetized in an electromagnet in a field of 10,000-erg intensity with a field thickness of $\sim 700 \text{ \AA}$, H_c is at a maximum. When the thickness is increased or decreased, H_c decreases. At thicknesses of 2000 \AA , the dependence of H_c on the thickness of the film becomes negligible. With thicknesses below 700 \AA , the decrease of H_c

Card 1/2

POPOVA, T.L.; KOLOBOVA, T.I.; SHMEL'KOV, F.I.

Increasing the efficiency of the PKS-2 bobbin rewinding
machines. Khim.volok. no.5:74 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Klinskiy kombinat iskusstvennogo i sinteticheskogo
volokna.
(Textile machinery)

SHE-EL'KOV, Mikhail Ivanovich; VASIL'YEV, G.N., kand. fil. nauk,
nauchnyy red.; KUMETSKIY, V., red.; SHLYK, M., tekhn. red.

[Making work the first necessity of life] Prevrashchenie
truda v pervuyu potrebnost' zhizni. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii,
1962. 61 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Labor and laboring classes)

SHMEL'KOV, S.A., inzh.

KTS-3 truck tower crane. Mekh.stroi. 14 no.6:31 Je '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

SHMEL'KOV, S.A., inzh.

Conference of machinery operators of building organizations
of Siberia and Northern Kazakhstan. Transp.stroi. 9 no.8:
56-57 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Building machinery)

~~SHMEL'KOV, S.A., inzh.~~

Mobile lubrication unit. Transp. stroi. 10 no.10:57 0 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Lubrication and lubricants)

SHMEL'KOV, V.I.; SHCHEDROVITSKIY, Ya.S.; KADARMETOV, Kh.N.; BRIKOVA, O.V.;
SHIRYAYEV, Yu.S.; AGARKOVA, N.A.; KRAVCHINSKIY, R.V.; TAMBOVTSEV, V.A.

Material and power balance in melting carbon ferrochromium
in a large furnace. Stal' 24 no.12:1094-1096 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

PORODIN, I.I.; MATVEYEV, D.F.; SHNEL'KOV, V.Ye.

Method for determining the optimal ~~time for setting on cement~~ when
setting bridges. Burenie no.4:15-17 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

I. Tsentral'noye byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii Severo-Kavkazskogo
soвета narodnogo khozyaystva.

USTYUKHIN, I.I., inzh.; SHMEL'KOVA, A.I., inzh.

Labor productivity in the wool industry during the current seven-
year plan. Nauch.-issl. trudy TSNIIShersti no.17:102-112 '62.
(MIRA 17:12)

ALTUNDZHI, N.V., kand. ekon. nauk; SHMEL'KOVA, A.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Optimum package dimensions on spinning machines in hemp production.
Tekst. prom. 18 no. 7:5-9 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Hemp)
(Spinning)

ACC NR: AT7000579

(A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/63/000/ 7/6273/0176

AUTHOR: Shmel'kova, L. P.; Nikonova, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of the whale carcass quality

SOURCE: Vladivostok. Dal'nevostochnyy tekhnicheskyy institut rybnoy promyshlennosti i khozyaystva. Trudy, no. 3, 1963, 173-176

TOPIC TAGS: food technology, quality control, food sanitation

ABSTRACT: The most characteristic places for determining the freshness of a whale's meat are 1) sample of muscle tissue taken from the spine after the removal of the spine fillet, 2) meat-bone mixture obtained during the cutting of the spine, and 3) liver samples. The sample selection must be timed with the process of whale sectioning. The estimate of the whale quality must be made on the basis of external whale condition indexes and the chemical composition of its tissues. The quality of the whale carcass, in addition to the length of time measured from the moment the whale is killed, also depends on the conditions of the kill, temperature, volume of the forced air, mode of transportation, etc. The raw meat of the whale undergoing processing should be classified according to the retention of its freshness into three categories: 1) very fresh meat, 2) fresh meat, and 3) spoiled meat. The very fresh meat is intended for canning, or making frozen edibles or fodder. Furthermore, the

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SEKEL'KOVA, L. P.

"Study of the Primor'ye Anfel'tsiya" and of the Technological Details of Production of the Primor'ye Agar." Acad. Sci. USSR, Far Eastern Branch imeni V. L. Komarov, Vladivostok, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 22, 1955, pp 93-105

TEPLITSKAYA, A.M.; SHMEL'KOVA, L.P.; PEREPLETCHIK, R.R., spetsred.; ITSKOVICH, V.A., red.; FORMALINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Use of biomycin in the fishing industry] Opyt primeneniia biomitsina v rybnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Izd-vo zhurnala "Rybnoe khoziaistvo" VNIRO, 1960. 22 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Tikhookeanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (for Teplitskaya, Shmel'kova).
(Aureomycin) (Fishery products—Preservation)

KOROL'OV, M.A.; VETYUKOV, M.M.; VEDEBNIKOV, G.F.; SMEL'KOVA, N.B.;
KAPEL'NITSKIY, Yu.G.

Degree of coke calcination for the preparation of an anode
paste. TSvet. met. 38 no. 12:58-62 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

SHMELOVA, N. I.

Effect of radioactive phosphorus-32 on plants through five generations. A. G. Shestakov, G. P. Ivanova, and N. I. Shmelova. *Izvest. Tsentra. Sel'sk. Akad.* 1935, No. 8, 145-78. —Thirty-day-old oat seedlings grown in a standard soln. culture or in one contg. no P were transferred into 0.5-l. containers carrying a nutrient soln. without P, one with a full quantity of regular sources of P plus 0.015, 0.0312, 0.0625, 0.125, and 0.312 mc. of P^{32} per centaliter. Another set had no other P source except the one from P^{32} in quantities of: 0.156, 0.312, 0.625, and 1.25 mc. P^{32} in terms of P_2O_5 . The quantities of P^{32} indicated were added 4 times during the growing period, the first time after 30 days and after that at 12-day intervals. The P^{32} was added in the soln. prior to the addn. of a new increment. After harvest, the seeds were planted in sand culture and the seed from this generation planted again, and so on through 4 generations. Seedlings grown in a soln. culture without P suffered considerably with small quantities of P^{32} . Seedlings grown in normal soln. culture were affected only by high doses of P^{32} . The content of P^{32} in the different parts of the plants depended on the previous P nutrition of the plants. The reproductive organs have the highest concn. of P^{32} . Neg. aftereffects of P^{32} were noted more in the 2nd and 3rd generation than in the initial period of contact with the P^{32} . I. S. Joffe

SHMEL'KOVA, N. I.

USSR/Biology - Plant physiology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 54/59

Authors : Shestakov, A. G.; Ivanova, F. G.; and Shmel'kova, N. I.

Title : Effect of radiophosphorus on the growth and development of oats in relation to the phosphate feeding conditions

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/2, 395-397, May 11, 1955

Abstract : Experiments were conducted to determine the effect of radioactive P on the growth and development of oats in relation to the phosphate feeding conditions. Results are described. Four references: 1 USSR and 3 USA (1947-1949). Table.

Institution : Moscow Agricult. Acad. im. K. A. Timiryazev

Presented by : Academician A. L. Kursanov, February 14, 1955

SHMEL'KOVA, N.I.

USSR/ Biology - Plant physiology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 59/62

Authors : Shestakov, A. G.; Ivanova, G. F.; and Shmel'kova, N. I.

Title : The reaction of plants of second generation to the radiation effects of P^{32}

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/3, 641 - 643, May 21, 1955

Abstract : Biological data are presented regarding the reaction of oats plants of second generation to the radiation effects of P^{32} (radiophosphorus). One USSR reference (1955). Tables.

Institution : The K. A. Timiryazev Agricult. Acad., Moscow

Presented by: Academician A. L. Kursanov, February 14, 1955

SHESTAKOV, A.G., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, prof.; IVANOVA,
G.F., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SHMEL'KOVA, N.I.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Reaction of plants to the radiation of S^{35} in the first and the
second generation. Izv. TSKhA no.4:29-40 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Plants, Effect of radioactivity on)
(Sulfur--Isotopes)

SHMEL'KOVA, N. I.

✓ Sensitivity of plants to the action of radiophosphorus in various growth phases. A. G. Shestakov, G. P. Ivanova, and N. I. Shmel'kova (K. A. Timiryazev Agr. Acad., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 102, 1043-6 (1956); cf. *C.A.* 49, 14917c. — P^{32} at 0.624 mc. level produced a neg. effect on the crop of seeds of oats regardless of the stage of growth at which the introduction of P^{32} was made. The most serious effect occurred when the bushing phase was used as the period of introduction; in this case the most neg. effect was observed in the seed crop and the most pos. effect on total plant mass. If the plants are adequately supplied with phosphate only the high doses of P^{32} (0.624) affect the product; if the phosphate supply is subnormal, the effect begins even at 0.031 mc. dose of P^{32} . At the 42nd day of development the effect of P^{32} is similar but is not quite so pronounced as it is at the earlier period. G. M. K.

2

SHMELKOVA, N.I.

I-3

USSR/Plant Physiology - Mineral Nutrition.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 19969

Author : Shestakov, A.G., Ivanova, G.F., Shmelkova, N.I.

Inst : -

Title : On the Effect of Radiophosphorus on Plants.

Orig Pub : Dokl. Mosk.s.-kh. akad. im. K.A. Timiriazeva, 1956, vyp. 23, 193-199.

Abstract : The longer the period of plant hunger for phosphorus the smaller the doses of P32, which affected deleteriously the plants of oats raised on water cultures. The plants were most sensitive to the radiation effect in the early developmental phases. In another experiment seeds obtained from oats which were under the influence of various doses of P32, were sown in vessels with sand, and in them the influence of P32 on subsequent generations was studied. Large P32 doses caused a decrease in the seed crop and an increase in the crop of the

Card 1/2

RUTMAN, Sh.P. [deceased]; SEMEL'KOVA, O.P.; VINOKUROVA, Ye.A.

Investigating the flotation of "T" coal fines. Soob.DVFAN
SSSR no.9:29-33 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial im. V.L.Komarova AN SSSR.
(Coal preparation) (Flotation)

BAYULA, A.G.; SHMEL'KOVA, O.P.; ALEKHINA, K.N.

Flotation of liptohiolithic and humus types of coal. Soob.
DVFAN SSSR no.9:35-41 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial im. V.L.Komarova AN SSSR.
(Coal preparation) (Flotation)

KRASIL'NIKOVA, M.A.; SIBEL-KOVA, Yu.F.; GUREVICH, B.G.; OBOLENSKAYA, G.A.

Approximate estimation of the phosphorite potential of some
regions of Siberia and the Far East. Sov'geol. 4 no.9:82-95
S '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut gornokhimicheskogo syr'ya.
(Siberia--Phosphorites)
(Soviet Far East--Phosphorites)

SMIRNOV, A.I.; SHMEL'KOVA, Yu.F.

Phosphorites of the Belousinskoye deposit (Kuznetsk Ala-Tau).
Trudy GIGKHS no.7:265-280 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Kuznetsk Ala-Tau--Phosphorites)

KRISTINIKOVA, G.A.; GURVICH, B.G.; BLISKOVSKIY, V.S.; SEREDKOVA, Ya.F.;
OBOLENSKAYA, G.A.

Phosphorites of the Altai-Sayan fold area. Lit. i pol. iskog.
no.4:161-181 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gorno-
khimicheskogo syr'ya, Moskva.

SHMEL' NIKOVA, A.

SMIRNOV, B., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz; PROTCHEV, V., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz; ZAMYCHKIN, S., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz, sportsman 1-go razriada; *SHMEL' NIKOVA, A.*, geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz, sportsmen 1-go razriada; KOMAROV, A., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz, sportsmen 1-go razriada; PONOMARENKO, Ya., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz, sportsmen 2-go razriada; KHLOPTSEV, I., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz, sportsmen 2-go razriada; SOKOLOVSKIY, A., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz, sportsmen 2-go razriada; POSTNIKOVA, Z., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz, sportsmen 1-go razriada.

Make a sport model jet airplane; letter to the editor. Kryl.rod.
6 no.1:8 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:3)
(Jet planes)

SHMELOV, B.

Public offices for economic analysis. NTO 2 no.7:44 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Uchennyi sekretar' ekonomicheskoy sekti oblasti upravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti, g.Sverdlovsk.
(Sverdlovsk--Machinery industry)

SHMELOV, N. A.

✓ 1247. Host and antibacterial agents against tuberculosis. N. A. Shmelov *Tubercle*, 1956, 37, 381—387 (Inst. Tuberc. Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow, USSR).—Bromides given early in tuberculous infection in guinea pigs tend to normalise the usual changes in the cerebral cortex and sub-cortex. The suppressive action of combined bromide-PAS-streptomycin is mediated through the c.n.s. PAS, streptomycin, and the isonicotinic acid hydrazide deriv. phtivazid also reduce the morphological changes in the cerebral cortex.

W. R. BETT.

Med

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44209

S/021/62/000/011/012/013
D202/D307

171210

AUTHORS: Shmel'ova, N. K. and Barannik, V. P.

TITLE: The anticorrosive action of sodium salts of mono- and dibasic organic acids

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Dopovidi, no. 11, 1962, 1485-1487

TEXT: The action of buffer (0.00025 - 0.008 M) solutions of the Na salts of aliphatic fatty acids ($C_1 - C_9$) on the corrosion of CT.4 (St.4) steel in distilled water was studied, at $15 \pm 1^\circ C$, over 35 - 155 days, by the weight-change method. The pH was maintained at 7. Sodium formate accelerated the corrosive attack at all concentrations studied; the same accelerating action was observed for $C_2 - C_4$ acids when present in concentrations lower than ~ 4 millimoles/l. The protective action, which rapidly increases with the molecular weight of the acid and with concentration of the latter is ascribed to the adsorption of the acid anions on to the steel surface. Steel

Card 1/2

SHMELOVSKIY, K. Kh.

621.396.012.3

2587

The Effect of the Correlation between
the Received Field Strengths in
Diversity Reception. K. H.

Schmelovsky. (Hochfrequenztech. u. Elektro-
tech., Nov. 1956, Vol. 65, No. 3, pp. 74-76.)

A formula is derived for calculating
approximately the probability that the
field strengths at two spaced acrias will
drop simultaneously below a given value in
cases of low to medium correlation between
the two signals.

2

BT any

S/203/63/003/002/002/027
D207/D307

AUTHOR: Shmelovskiy, K.Kh.

TITLE: Theoretical investigations of the structure of the
F2 layers and of the external ionosphere

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 3, no. 2, 1963, 204-
212

TEXT: The distribution of electrons between 200 and 1500 km is governed by the combined influence of photoionization, recombination and diffusion. Equations are derived which take all these processes into account. Discussion of the equation shows that above the maximum of the F2 layer the electron-ion plasma behaves as a gas of molecular weight 8, and its temperature can thus be calculated from the exponential decrease of the electron density with height. Diurnal variations of the temperature are calculated and are shown to agree well with the theoretical values. However the seasonal variations of the total number of electrons and of electron density require a new hypothesis based on the diffusion of some of the elec-

Card 1/2

Theoretical investigations ...

S/203/63/003/002/002/027
D207/D307

trons from the summer into the winter hemisphere: reasonable agreement is obtained with the experimental data on the total number of electrons up to 900 km and on the ratio of the number of electrons in the regions 0-400 and 400-900 km. There are 5 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Observatoriya ionosfernnykh issledovaniy v Kyulunsborne, GDR (Observatory for Ionospheric Observations in Kyulunsborn, East Germany)

SUBMITTED: October 29, 1962

Card 2/2

SHMELOVSKIY

K. H.

S/058/63/000/003/096/104
A059/A101

AUTHOR: Schmelovsky, K. H.

TITLE: The electron concentration in the upper ionosphere

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 35, abstract 3Zh209
("Abhandl. Geomagnet. Inst. Potsdam", 1952, no. 29, 208, German)

TEXT: Investigations of the rotation of the polarization plane of signals from the Earth artificial satellite 1958 δ_2 show that the electron concentration profile of the upper ionosphere can be approximated, up to heights of about 800 km, by an exponential model with the scales of 210 km for winter and 390 km for summer. The seasonal variations can be explained by the variations of plasma temperature from $1.5 \cdot 10^3$ in winter to $2.8 \cdot 10^3$ K in summer. The minimum electron concentration at night was $1.8 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, and the maximum one at day in winter $7 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and in summer $4.1 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. Due to the temperature difference between the winter and summer hemispheres, thermal diffusion along the magnetic force lines occurs with a mean flux of about $3 \cdot 10^8$ pairs $\text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$.

Ye. Benediktov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

SHMELYAYEVA, Yu. D.

Card Biolog Sci

Dissertation: "Overgrowing and Anophelism of the Ivan'kov Water Reservoir."
6/4/50

Med Acad Sci USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

S.E. MEL'NIKOV, M.D., Cand Med Sci—(diss) "Preoperative preparation of patients with grave forms of chronic purulent pulmonary diseases." Gor'kiy, 1953. 12 pp, incl cover (Gor'kiy State Med Inst in S.L. Kirov), 200 copies (M, 26-53, 118)

SHMEREL' M., M.B.; CHINENKOVA, V.N.; KAROV, V.V.; CLADYSHEVA, Z.A.

Importance of some indicators of external respiration in the evaluation of the state of the "second barrier" in mitral commissurotomy. Uch. trudy GMI no.19:22-26 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

7. Iz kliniki gosspital'noy khirurgii i fiziologicheskogo otdela
1Sentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii Gor'kovskogo
gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M.Kirova.

SHMERELSON, M.E.; CHINENKOVA, V.N.; KAROV, V.V.; NOSKOVA, A.S.

Changes in the indicators of the function of external respiration
at a late date following mitral commissurotomy. Ush. trudy GMI
no.19:63-66 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz kliniki gospiatal'noy khirurgii i Fiziologicheskogo otdela
TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii Ger'kovskogo
gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M.Kirova.

KOROLEV, B.A., prof. (Gor'kiy, nab.Zhdanova, d.8-a, kv.10); SHMERELSON,
M.B., kand.med.nauk

Indications and contraindications for surgical treatment of
bronchiectasis. Vest.khir. 90 no.3:19-24 M-163. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz gosspital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. B.A.
Korolev) Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Kirova
(rektor - dotsent I.F.Matyushin).
(BRONCHIECTASIS) (LUNGS—SURGERY)

MOSKALENKO, S.I.; GABOVICH, M.S.; BACHINSKIY, Yu.V.; TOMILIN, A.V.;
MEDVEDEV, P.M.; LOMANOVA, M.M.; GOLOVKOV, P.D.; GAYDUKOV, G.I.;
ALEYNIKOV, V.V.; STENIN, N.D.; MIRONOVA, V.V.; BELAVINTSEVA,
Ye.S.; TSVETSINSKIY, S.V.; NECHEPURNYY, P.; KOBZAR', N.K.;
ROZHNOVA, Ye.S.; PRETMINSKIY, V.N.; GORDEYCHUK, V.K.; SHMERIGO,
V.F.; KISLYUK, N.

Fifty years in the sugar industry. Sakh.prom. 33 no.2:18
F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(Shtepan, Georgii Viacheslavovich, 1888-)

SHMERKOVICH, I. D.

21 27
V. Paramagnetism of borated phosphors in the phosphorescent state. N. A. Lebedev and I. D. Shmerkovich. Bull. Acad. Sci., U.S.S.R., Phys. Ser. 20, 483-8 (1958) (English translation). — See C.A. 51, 1672c. B. I. R.

4E4j-1

fra SR
MT

LEBEDEV, N.A.; SHMERKOVICH, I.D.

Paramagnetism of boric phosphors in the phosphorescent state. Izv.
AN SSSR Ser.fiz.20 no.5:529-532 '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Krymskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni M.V.
Frunze.
(Phosphors--Magnetic properties) (Phosphorescence)

SHMERKOVICH, V.M.

Air-cooled condensers. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 4 no.3:39-
42 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Giproneftemash.

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

82786

SOV/184-59-5-15/17

5.1400

AUTHOR:

Shmerkovich, V.M., Engineer

TITLE:

Shaping Cylindrical Catalysts on the "MШЦ-1" (MSHts-1) Worm Machine

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr. 5, pp. 44-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Research work into the catalyst production, performed at Giprofte-
mash by the author, Candidate of Technical Sciences Yu.A. Bitepazh,
and Engineer V.M. Mushenko (both from VNIINeftekhim), led to the
development of the MSHts-1 worm machine for shaping cylindrical
tablets of catalysts of different masses. The experiments were
carried out to establish the dependences of the efficiency of the
worm machine and the strength of catalyst tablets on the humidity
of the mass, the rate of its delivery by the worm, on the shape,
diameter, length and number of holes in the die. The tests were
carried out with the mass (based on aluminum hydroxide) which is
used for the production of aluminomolybdenum, alumocobaltmolybdenum
and alumoplatinum catalysts. It was established that the most
favorable humidity is 64-67%. The strength of tablets decreases if
the humidity of the basic mass exceeds 64%. The efficiency increases
with an increase of the humidity up to 70%. A further increase of
the humidity causes sticking. The experiments determined the
optimum relation between the length of the cylindrical shaping

Card 1/ 3

X

82786

SOV/184-59-5-15/17

Shaping Cylindrical Catalysts on the "МУУ.1" (MShTs-1) Worm Machine

sections and the diameters of holes in the die, providing a minimum tablet length variation. Different types of tablet-shaping dies were tested. They contained different numbers of holes (1-8). The holes had different shapes and were arranged in rows or circumferentially as shown in Figures 1 and 2. The efficiency of the machine increased when using a greater number of holes of 2, 3 and 4 mm diameter, and shorter cylindrical sections. The strength of the tablets increased with increasing hole diameters and with greater lengths of the shaping sections. The nonuniformity of the mass, the length and the surface finish of the shaping section of a die have the greatest effect on tablet length variations. A precise and reliable functioning of the cutting mechanism is also of great importance. Taking into account the efficiency, the optimum conditions were established for a die with four holes located in the center. The dependence of the tablet diameter after drying and annealing on the diameter of the shaping holes was also determined. The MShTs-1 worm machine is described briefly. A photograph and a diagram are given in Figure 5 a and b. The overall dimensions of the machine are 1425 x 1015 x 1125 mm; the weight is 575 kg. The machine is driven by two electric motors.

Card 2/3

02100

SOV/184-59-5-15/17

Shaping Cylindrical Catalysts on the "МУЦ-1" (MSnTs-1) Worm Machine

There are two worms, the working (main) and the feeding (auxiliary) worm rotating at 30-60 rpm; both are 50 mm in diameter. Depending on the hole diameter in the shaping die the efficiency of the machine is: 15, 25, 30, 35, 50 and 60 kg/h for hole diameters of: 2, 3, 3.3, 4, 6 and 8 mm respectively. The diameter of the catalyst tablets is 1.6-1.8, 2.3-2.5, 2.5-3, 3-3.3, 4.4-5 and 6 mm after drying in respect to the aforementioned hole diameters. There are 1 photograph, 1 diagram, 2 sets of diagram and 1 graph.

X

Card 3/3

SHEYNMAN, V.A.; SHMERKOVICH, V.M.

Equipment for petroleum refining. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.
no.8:10-15 '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Petroleum—Refining)

SHMERKOVICH, V.M.

Shell and tube condensers for combined units of petroleum refineries. Mash. i neft. obor. no.3:14-16*63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

SHMERKOVICH, V.M.; MARGOLIN, G.A.; REMEVA, V.V.

Standard heaters with steam space. Mash. i neft. obor. no.3:
16-19'63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

SHMERKOVICH, V.M.; MARGOLIN, G.A.

Enlarged T10-24 "tube in tube" heat exchanger. Mash. i neft.
obor. no.4:8-9 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy insti-
tut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

SHMERKOVICH, V.M.; MARGOLIN, G.A.

Two-way heat exchangers in the annular space. Mash. i
neft. obr. no.3:7-9 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

L 14661-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/ETC(m)-6/EWA(1) JD/VW/CG
ACC NR: AT6003109 SOURCE CODE: UR/31.81/63,000/015/0361/0369

AUTHORS: Kudryashev, L. N. (Professor, Doctor of technical sciences);
Shmerkovich, V. M. 67

ORG: Kuybyshev Aviation Institute (Kuybyshevskiy aviatsionnyy institut); Joint
Scientific-Technical Conference on Problems of the Mechanics of Liquid and Gas III
(Kustovaya nauchno-tehnicheskaya konferentsiya po voprosam mekhaniki zhidkosti i
gaza) B+1

TITLE: On the theory of film condensation of vapors moving slowly inside a
horizontal tube

SOURCE: Kuybyshev. Aviatsionnyy institut. Trudy, no. 15, pt. 2, 1963. Doklady
kustovoy nauchno-tehnicheskoy konferentsii po voprosam mekhaniki zhidkosti i
gaza (Reports of the Joint scientific-technical conference on problems of the
mechanics of liquid and gas), 361-369

TOPIC TAGS: vapor condensation, heat transfer, temperature distribution

ABSTRACT: A simple theory was devised to predict ^{21,44,55}vapor condensation inside
horizontal tubes in a slowly moving fluid. It is assumed that α (external
1,55

Card 1/3

2

L 14661-66

ACC NR: AT6003109

condensate) $> \alpha$ (internal condensate) $> \alpha$ (internal convection), where α is the thermal conductivity. The governing equations are given by

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \gamma \sin \theta + \mu \frac{d^2 w_x}{dy^2} &= 0 \\ \frac{dw}{dx} &= 0 \\ \frac{d^2 t}{dy^2} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

with boundary conditions

$$\begin{aligned} y=0 \quad w_x &= 0; \quad t = t_w; \\ y=\delta \quad \frac{dw_x}{dy} &= 0; \quad t = t_s. \end{aligned}$$

This leads to an expression for the local heat transfer

$$\alpha_x = \sqrt[4]{\frac{r \gamma^2 k^3}{2 \mu \Delta T D}} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{3} \theta}{\left[\int_0^{\theta} \sin \frac{1}{3} \theta d\theta \right]^{\frac{1}{4}}}$$

and a mean Nusselt number of

$$\overline{Nu}_s = \frac{F^4}{3\sigma} \sqrt[4]{\frac{Ga Pr k}{2}} \left[\int_0^{\theta} \sin \frac{1}{3} \theta d\theta \right]^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

Card 2/3

L 14661-66
ACC NR: AT6003109

where the integrals can only be obtained numerically. As a concrete example the integration limit is obtained for the flow geometry given in Fig. 1.

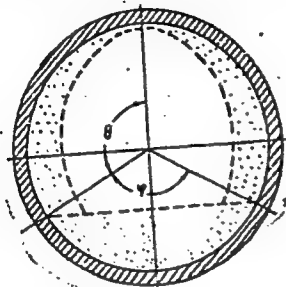


Fig. 1.

Orig. art. has: 33 equations, 2 figures, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 002

Card 3/3

SHMERLIN, M.I.

Mechanization of heavy work in the felt boots industry. Leh.prom.
no.1:19 Ja-Mr '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Lubenskaya voylochnaya fabrika.
(Ukraine--Boots and shoes, Felt)

SHMERLIN, M.I.

Using staple viscous rayon fibers in the manufacture of felt. Leh.prom.
no.3:83-84 Je - Ag '62. , (MIRA 16:2)
(Felt) (Rayon)

SHMERLIN, Ya.M.

Lifting and opening gear for a flat grab. Sbor.Novo-Kram.mashinostroi.
zav. no.1:138-144 '59. (MIRA 16:12)

ZAYONCHKOVSKIY, Anton Denisovich, prof.; BERNSHTEYN, Morunkh Khatskelevich;
YABKO, Yakov Moiseyevich; SEMERLING, Boris Moiseyevich [deceased];
GUSEVA, A.I., red.; KNAKIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Technology of artificial leather with a fiber base (IK)] Tekhno-
logiya iskusstvennoi kozhi na voloknistoi osnove (IK). Pod ob-
shchei red. A.D.Zalonychkovskogo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 423 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Leather, Artificial)

SHMERLING, I., inzh.

Introduction of automatic control of ship handling on inland
waterways. Rech. transp. 21 no.2:50-51 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Inland navigation) (Automatic control)

SEMERLING, I.

New development in the practice of utilizing navigation signals in the
Rybinsk water reservoir. Mor. 1 rech.flot 14 no.12:27-30 D '54.

(MLRA 8:1)

(Rybinsk Reservoir--Navigation)

SHMERLING, I.Ye., inzh.

Nautical instruments used on waterways and prospects for
developing them. Rech. transp. 17 no.8:37-40 Ag '58.
(Nautical instruments) (MIRA 11:10)

GALKIN, Rostislav Nikolayevich, inzh.; ~~SHMERLING Iosif Yefimovich,~~
inzh.; KOSTIN, M.Ye., retsenzent; ~~GRIGOR'YEV, S.N.,~~
retsenzent; GOLOVUSHKIN, M.P., red.; LOBANOV, Ye.M.,
red.izd-va; RIDNAYA, I.V., tekhn. red.

[Automatic devices for beacons and buoys] Avtomaticheskie
ustroistva v sudokhodnoi obstanovke. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Rechnoi transport," 1963. 91 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Aids to navigation) (Automatic control)

L 62850-65 EEO-2/EXT(d)/EEO-2 Pn-h

ACCESSION NR: AP5019052

UR/0286/65/000/012/0081/0081
531.719.33 : 62-527

AUTHOR: Shmerling, I. Ye.; Fishkop, M. Sh.; Ageyev, T. S.; Rydlevskiy, L. L.;
Gershkovich, A. Ye.

TITLE: An automatic device for surveying jobs, e.g. on a river. Class 42,
No. 172060

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 81

TOPIC TAGS: surveying, radio transmitter

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an automatic device for surveying jobs, e.g. on a river. The installation contains a radio transceiver on the bank, and shipboard equipment including a radio station, a phase sensitive unit and a sonar with a tape deck. The device is designed for doing jobs at night and when visibility conditions are poor. The radio transceiver on the bank has an additional transmitter. A high frequency cable is used to separate the antenna of the extra transmitter from the main transmitter by a reference distance. An indicator for the line of direction (of a reference hyperbola) is connected at the output of the

Card 1/3

L 62850-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019052

phase sensitive unit of the equipment aboard the ship.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'noye proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro ministerstva rechnogo flota RSFSR (Central Design and Planning Office, Ministry of the River Fleet, RSFSR)

SUBMITTED: 31Mar64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC, ES

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 62850-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019052

ENCLOSURE: 01

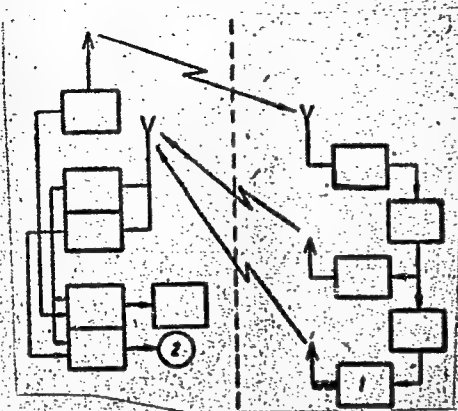


Fig. 1. 1--extra transmitter;
2--direction line indicator

dm
Card 3/3

SHIRING, KARA G.

MEL'NICHUK, Petr Alekseyevich; CHERNOV, Grigoriy L'vovich; ~~SHIRING~~
Klara Grigor'evna; LYUDSKOV, B.P., redaktor; MEDRISH, D.M.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Organization and equipment of the food trade; a manual for
schools of Soviet commerce] Organizatsiya i tekhnika trgovli
prodovol'stvennymi tovarami; uchebnoe posobie dlia tekhnikumov
sovetskoi trgovli. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1957. 311 p.
(MIRA 10:11)

(Food industry)

ACHANKAN, V.A.; BARSKOV, I.M.; BIRYUKOV, I.S.; BOBODINA, L.Ya.; BRENNER, M.M.;
 GORDELIK, B.Ye.; GUMEROV, M.N.; ZORKAYA, N.M.; IOYKISH, A.I.;
 KAYDALOVA, O.N.; KAPUSTIN, Ye.I.; LEBEDYVA, M.A.; LESHKOVTSYEV, V.A.;
 LYSENKO, V.P.; MARKIN, A.B.; MIKHAYLOV, N.N.; NEST'YEV, I.V.; NECHAYEV,
 N.V.; NIKOL'SKIY, A.V.; OSTROUKHOV, M.Ya.; PISARZHEVSKIY, O.N.;
 POLUBOYARINOV, M.M.; POPOV, Yu.N.; PRASOLOV, M.A.; POKATAYEV, Yu.N.;
 RIMBERG, A.M.; RYALOV, V.S.; SEMKOV, B.F.; SPERANSKAYA, Ye.A.; TAKOYEV,
 K.F.; TRIFONOVA, G.K.; TROFIMOVA, V.I.; SHAKHNAZAROV, G.Kh.; SHKAREN-
 KOVA, G.P.; SHMERLING, K.G.; EYDEL'MAN, B.I.; MIKAELYAN, E.A., red.;
 MUKHIN, Yu.A., tekhn.red.

[U.S.S.R. as it is; a popular illustrated handbook] SSSR kak on est';
 populiarnyi illiustrirovannyi spravochnik. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.
 lit-ry, 1959. 462 p. (MIRA 12:2)

(Russia)

SHMERLING, L.A.; PASHININ, P.M.

Determination of C-reactive proteins in Botkin's disease. Zhur.
mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 32 no.3:54-60 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR i kafedry mikrobiologii Voenno-meditsinskoy
ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (PROTEINS)

SHMERLING, L.A.

Bacteriological research on epidemic hepatitis. Izv. Sib. otd.
AN SSSR no.7:124-125 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR. Novosibirsk.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

41.
"The... (S...-...) "The... in... will run
... in... under... a nation of
... activity. (in...)"
... (S...-...) 200 co-
... (11,11-11,107)

SHMERLING, M.D. (Moskva, ul. Furmanova, D.3/5, kv.40).

Lymphatic system of the rabbit thyroid gland under normal and experimental conditions. [with summary in English]: Arkh.anat. gist. i embr. 35 no.5:49-54 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kafedra anatomii cheloveka (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. D.A. Zhdanov) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I. M. Sechenova.

(THYROID GLAND, anat. & hist.

lymphatic system in rabbit (Rus))

(LYMPHATIC SYSTEM, anat. & histol.

thyroid gland in rabbit (Rus))

SHMERLING, M.D.

Characteristics of the venous system of the myocardium.
Ark. anat., gist. i ~~snbr.~~ 42 no.5:14-21 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Otdel eksperimental'noy biologii i patologii (zav. - prof.
I.K. Yesipova) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny
Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Adres avtora: Novosibirsk,
Sovetskaya ul., 20, Institut eksperimental'noy biologii i
meditsiny Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(CORONARY VESSELS) (HEART—MUSCLE) (LYMPHATICS)

SERGIYEVSKIY, V. S.; GORYANINA, N. K.; SHMERLING, M. D.

Disorder of the venous circulation in the heart. Eksper. khir.
i anest. no.2:26-30 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny (dir. -
prof. Ye. N. Meshalkin) Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(CORONARY HEART DISEASE)

SHMERLING, M.D.

So-called Thebesian vessels of the heart. Vop. pat. i reg. org. krov. i
dykh. no. 1:121-131 '61. (MIRA 18:7)

ZHUK, Ye.A.; POPOVA, N.K.; IL'YUCHENOK, R.Yu.; SEMERLING, M.D.; SERGIYEVSKIY, V.S.

Electrocardiographic and morphologic characteristics of experimental acute coronary insufficiency during the action of hydrazine derivatives. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 8 no.5:36-41 S-0 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Otdel eksperimental'noy biologii (zav. - doktor med.nauk B.B.Fuks) Instituta ~~tsitologii~~ i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR; Novosibirskiy universitet, Institut eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Novosibirsk. Submitted June 25, 1963.

*SUTERLING, M. G.

"Concerning the Numerous Cases of Rheumatism and Sub-Acute Septic Endocarditis in the Period of the Great Patriotic War and in the Post-War Years," Terap. Arkhiv., 21, No. 2, 1949.

SHMERLING, S. M.

Patent-leather substitute. S. M. Shmerling, V. M. Minaev, and A. N. Polyanski, U.S.S.R. 67,113, Sept. 30, 1940. A textile base coated with polyvinyl chloride is heated on the face side until the upper layer of the coating commences to melt; then it is passed through a cooled supercalender. M. Haseh

SEMERLING, S.V.

TOKAREVICH, K.N.; IVANOV, N.P.; SEMERLING, S.V.; DANSKER, V.N.; TOPLENNINOVA, K.A.

Materials on the study of leptospiral jaundice. Report No.13: First results of specific serum therapy in Weil's disease in Leningrad. Zhurn. Leishmanioz. i mikrobiol. 9:128-137 '47. (MDRA 10:9)

1. Iz laboratorii po izucheniyu leptospirozov (zav. K.N.Tokarevich)
Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Pastera (dir. F.I.Krasnik)
i Instituta vaktsin i sывороток (dir. A.A.Sinit'skiy) i infektsionnogo
otdeleniya bol'nykh V. Lutskov (glavnyy vrach E.M.Abkin)
(LENINGRAD-WEIL'S DISEASE) (SERAUM THERAPY)

SHMERLING, Vladimir

Golden blade of Kotovskii. Starsh.-srazh. no.6:16 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:10)
(Kotovskii, Grigori Ivanovich, 1881-1925)

SHERLING, ZH. G.

"Synthesis of Aminoacids from Dicarboxylic Acids in Liver and Kidney Slices," Biolchim.,
10, No. 4, 1945; Laboratory of Tissue Chemistry, Chemical Department, VIEM, Moscow.
-1945-.

11-F

Transamination of glutamic acid in the tissues of the developing rabbit embryo. Zh. G. Shmerling (Inst. Exptl. Med., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 20, 485-86 (in English, Med., Moscow). A study was made of the transamination between glutamic and pyruvic acids, and the intensity of this reaction in the different organs of the rabbit embryo during the various stages of its development. The first appearance of transamination was observed on the 12th day in the liver, on the 17th in brain tissue, on the 23rd in skeletal muscle, and on the 28th in heart muscle. Transamination is found in the kidneys only at the final stage of embryonic development, or at the moment of birth. No correlation has been observed between the rate of growth or the degree of their morphological differentiation.

H. Priestley

CA

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

COMMON ELEMENTS

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

SHCHERLING, ZH. G.

"Influence of Acetic, Acetoacetic and B-hydroxybutiric Acids on the Synthesis of Aminoacids in Liver and Kidney Slices, *ibid.*, 12, No. 1, 1947, Lab. Tissue Chemistry, Institute Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy Medical Sciences, Moscow, -1946-.

CA

11A

Amino acid metabolism in the placenta of rabbit and rat. Zh. G. Shmerling (Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 15, 25-9 (1950).—Rabbit and rat placenta slices cannot deaminate monocarboxylic amino acids nor synthesize amino acids from keto acids and ammonia. Deamination of dicarboxylic amino acids proceeds in rat (but not in rabbit) placenta slices. Transamination between glutamic acid and pyruvic acid occurs in rabbit (but not in rat) slices. H. Priestley

Lab. Tissue Chemistry, Inst. Biol. + Med. Chemistry, IAMS.

FRIDLYAND, I.B.; SHMERLING, Zh.G.; VAYSFEL'D, I.L.

Effect of the toxins of *Bacillus perfringens* on lipid metabolism and the function of diamine oxidase in tissues of guinea pigs. Vop.med.khim. 4:254-263 '52. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Kafedra biokhimii II MOskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina i laboratoriya khimii tkaney Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS) (DIAMINE OXIDASE)
(LIPID METABOLISM)

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.;KAPLANSKAYA, S.I.;SHMERLING, Zh.G.

DL-methionine metabolism in rats during protein-deficient diet and its effects on restoration of disorganized ferment functions. Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.3:348-353 May-June 1952. (GIML 25:1)

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SHMERLING, Zh. G.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

3)
Content of nucleic acids in the yolk of hen eggs. Zh. G. Shmerling and Kh. M. Ravikovich (Inst. Biol. Med. Chem., Acad. Med. Sci., U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 91, 883-8 (1953).—The usual methods are not suitable for the detn. of nucleic acids in egg yolk because of very high phosphoprotein content. The method used consisted of fat removal by treatment with MeOH and EtOH in the cold, then with heating in Et₂O-EtOH, and the nucleic acids were isolated from the residue by extr. with 10% NaCl and pptn. with EtOH. The final ppt. contains other P compds. besides nucleic acids. It was then extrd. with 5% C₂CCO₂H at 90°, and the ext. was extrd. with Et₂O, the latter ext. was then used for spectrophotometric detn. of nucleic acids; in some expts. the final ppt. was hydrolyzed with H₂SO₄ and the purine pptd. as Ag salts which were then detd. spectrophotometrically. The absorption max. 2000 Å. was used. The unfertilized egg yolk contains 0.0074% nucleic acid on dry wt. of defatted yolk; fertilized egg 0.0087, 2-day egg 0.0085, 4-day egg 0.0082, 8-day egg 0.007. Qual. tests for ribonucleic acid were pos., those for deoxyribonucleic acid were neg. G. M.-K.

SHERLING, Th. G.

Glutamine and asparagine metabolism in the placenta and in the embryos of rats and rabbits. Zh. G. Sherling and Z. G. Mogilevskaya (Inst. Med. and Biol. Chem., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 19, 30-6 (1954).--In the placenta and embryo of white rats glutamine is present in all stages of development. It increases quantitatively in the embryo as development progresses. In rabbit placenta sections the synthesis of glutamine from glutamic acid and NH_4 can be demonstrated *in vitro*, but not in the homogenate or in sections of the placenta of white rats. However, upon intravenous injection into white rats of NH_4 salts the placenta and embryo of white rats form glutamine. Glutaminase exists in the placenta of rabbits and white rats; in the embryonic tissues it appears shortly before parturition, and in the liver it becomes percentagewise equal to the content of the liver of adults of two weeks postpartum. In the rabbit embryo asparaginase appears toward the end of the embryonic development.

B. S. Levine

Shmerling, Zh. G.

The content and metabolism of nucleic acids in the placenta of white rats. Zh. G. Shmerling (Lab. Chem. Metabolism of Organs and Tissues, Inst. Biol. and Med. Chem., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 19, 338-40(1954).—During embryonic development of rats the nucleic acids of the placenta decrease, especially deoxyribonucleic acid (I); thus the ratio of ribonucleic acid (II) to I increases in the later stages of pregnancy. No change in the rate of P^{32} incorporation into II of the placenta was observed during the period of pregnancy studied. It was lower than in the embryonic tissues but higher than in the liver of the mother rat. I and II are actively diphosphorylated in the placenta at an even rate throughout pregnancy. No enzymic oxidation of purines to uric acid was observed in the placenta at any stage of rat pregnancy.

B. S. Levine

SHMERLING, ZH. G.

U S S R .

✓The origin of serum albumin in embryos of the white rat. Zh. G. Shmerling (Inst. Med. and Biol. Chem., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 19, 683-7(1954).—The presence of horse-serum albumin cannot be demonstrated electrophoretically in the blood of white-rat embryos 30 min. after its intravenous injection into the pregnant mother rat. Thirty min. after similar injection of methionine- S^{35} -labeled rat-serum albumin no radioactivity could be detected in the blood of the embryo. Serum albumin of white-rat embryos is formed by the embryo itself, and, as in the case of the adult animal, the basic site of albumin manifold in all stages of the embryo development is the liver. The placenta of the mother rat plays no notable role in the formation of the embryonic serum albumin.

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SHMERLING, Zh.G. (Moskva)

Biosynthesis of nucleic acids in the organism. Usp. sov. biol.
38 no.1:18-38 J1-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:10)

(NUCLEIC ACIDS, metabolism,
biosynthesis)

Translation M-708, 24 Aug 55

SOV-25-58-7-17/56

AUTHOR: Shmerling, Zh.G., Candidate of Biological Sciences, Senior Scientific Contributor of the All-Union Institute of Live-stock Raising

TITLE: Fecundity Hormones (Gormony mnogoplodiya)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1958, Nr 7, pp 33 - 34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The party and government have said that Soviet agriculture must reach the US level in meat, milk and butter production. This depends not only on the available forage stock but also on the fecundity increase of animals. Academician M.M. Zavadovskiy has developed a method to artificially increase the number of ova in female animals. The ovary activities are regulated by certain hormones - gonadotropics. If injected at a certain time (3-4 days before impregnation) into the blood of female animals, then ovary activities rise, additional ova are ripened and this results in higher fecundity. The best way to obtain gonadotropics is to extract

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Fecundity Hormones

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them from the blood serum of mares-in-foal; the preparation is called SZhK and it increases the fecundity of sheep by 20-30% and of cows by even 30-40%. There are 4 drawings.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut zhivotnovodstva (All-Union Institute of Livestock Raising)

1. Agriculture--USSR 2. Animals--Reproduction 3. Hormones
--Applications 4. Hormones--Sources

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